





mounted infantry, also of a terrific fight at Myint and the capture of the fort by the dacoits and the burning of the town, stating that the Punjab police were surprised, but eventually recovered the fort. It states also that the gleamer *Panikhan* was attacked, but saved by the captain. Both statements are highly disbelievable here though published in detail. The *Herald* states that Kyoukai was originally burnt by the dacoits a fortnight ago. My information contradicted this statement, stating that the fire was accidental. There may have been a row at Myint, but the report is probably highly exaggerated.

Later authentic particulars regarding the attack on Myint state that the Myint police post contained 25 police, and that the dacoits made a determined attack on it at midnight of the 2nd May, rushing the gate and burning the post; the dacoits were driven out and no prisoners escaped, two Punjab policemen were killed and two were wounded, four Burmah policemen were killed.

No news has been received of the occurrence at Kyoukai. Lieutenant Williamson with six men of the Mounted Infantry and Mr. O'Dowda, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and eight Punjab police attacked a strong body of dacoits at Myint while patrolling in a thick jungle. Mr. O'Dowda and two men of the Mounted Infantry were killed, and two men of the Mounted Infantry were wounded. The cause of this is said to be young officers committing an error of judgment in attacking too strong a force. The original fire at Kyoukai was purely accidental. The *Herald's* accounts are officially stated to be highly imaginary.

### LEONE LEVI.

A London telegram in another part of this issue reports the death of Professor Leone Levi, the eminent statistician. According to "Men of the Time," Leone Levi was born at Ancona, in Italy, on July 6th, 1821. He was educated for mercantile pursuits and arrived at Liverpool in 1844; three years later he was naturalized and became a British subject. Mr. Levi being struck with the want, in so great a commercial community as Liverpool, of a Chamber of Commerce, with a supplemental tribunal of commerce for the settlement of commercial disputes, agitated the question as one of public interest. His appeal was successful, and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was established in 1849, and numbers upwards of 600 members. This important example led to the formation of similar institutions in other commercial towns in the provinces. In his capacity of Hon. Sec. of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Levi procured information respecting similar institutions abroad, and was enabled to produce his "Commercial Law of the World," 1850, a second edition of which, under the title of "International Commercial Law," appeared in 1873. This work gained for the author the Swiss Prize offered by the Society of Arts and the College of Physicians, and from the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia their great gold medal for science and art. Mr. Levi suggested the utility of an International Commercial Code, and lectured on the subject before the Chambers of Commerce. A conference presided over by Lord Brougham and the Earl of Harrowby was held in London on the subject, and the result was that two Acts were passed, 19 and 20 Vict. c. 60, and 19 and 20 Vict. c. 97, whereby the mercantile laws of the United Kingdom were made uniform on many points. Since then, considerable advance has been made towards uniformity of commercial legislation even in foreign countries. In 1866 he read a paper on "Judicial Statistics" before the Law Amendment Society, and afterwards prepared a series of resolutions and a bill on the subject which Lord Brougham introduced in the House of Lords. Hence the publication of the annual volumes on Judicial Statistics for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Levi has written "On Taxation: How it is Raised, and How it is Expended," published in 1860; and many of his contributions may be found in the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, the *Transactions of the British Association*, and the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. He has also written a "History of British Commerce and of its Economic Progress of the British Nation, 1863-70" (1874), a second edition of which, bringing the history down to 1878, was published in 1880; "Work and Pay;" "War, and its Consequences," &c. In 1872, the Council of King's College, London, allowed him to give evening lectures on Commerce and Commercial Law, and he was appointed Professor of the Practice and Principles of Commerce in that College. His contributions to statistical science are extensive. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, was created a Doctor of Political and Economical Sciences by the University of Tübingen in 1861, as a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Society of Arts, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1881, Professor Levi founded in Ancona, his native town, a lectureship on the "Laws of Commerce in relation to Science and Moral and International Law," and the King of Italy nominated him Cavalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and of SS. Maurizio and Lazzaro.

### PERAK TIN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday afternoon, May 16th, in the Shanghai Club, Mr. W. V. Drummond presiding. There were present—Messrs. R. Francis, and E. F. Hogg (Directors), R. E. Wainwright, G. H. Wheeler, H. Joseph, H. Sylvia, H. A. R. Hogg, and J. D. Hogg (Secretaries), representing all 1,267 shares. The Chairman in opening the proceedings said—Gentlemen, as there is now a quorum of shareholders present we will proceed with the business. The object of the meeting to-day is for the purpose of passing a resolution for the formal liquidation of the Company under the Hongkong ordinance, under which the company exists. The shareholders have already at a former meeting authorized us to take steps for the purpose of disposing of the assets of the Company, and in consequence of that we have issued the notice calling the meeting to-day, in order to place ourselves strictly in compliance with the Hongkong ordinance. It will be necessary to convene another meeting fourteen days later to confirm the resolutions which you will be asked to adopt to-day. I may say that the special object of passing these resolutions to place the Company in liquidation is, first, to put the Company in a better position to transfer its property at any moment should occasion offer, and secondly to reduce our expenses to a minimum, as the moment we place the Company in liquidation we can close the Hongkong agency which at present the ordinance obliges us to keep open. I regret to have to say that the news which we have received from London since our last meeting held here on the 28th March has been unfavorable to us; up to that time we had every reason to think satisfactory progress was being made, and our agents at home gave us to understand that a report was expected every day from the mines, stating that the syndicate had decided to take further action. That telegram, which was altogether unexpected, the Directors regard as a distinct breach of faith on the part of the syndicate with whom they had been in negotiation. But at the same time a breach of faith of that kind cannot be treated as such in a legal way, as people at such a great distance usually take care not to undertake or bind themselves to anything definite. When your Directors entered into negotiations with the syndicate, the latter undertook, if the shareholders agreed to sell their property on certain terms, that they would send out an expert to inspect and report upon the mine, and to float a company; and in the event of their succeeding in floating the company, they would give us the terms that had been agreed upon. You will see from this that we relied upon their good faith, and the matter was left to the care of our agents, and we had been under the impression, up to the 10th of this month, that the syndicate was taking steps to report upon the mine, either by sending a man out from home, or securing a competent local one, by which they would be decided whether they would go on, or would not go on. We have been waiting patiently to hear from Penang, where we have our agent, as to whether or not this expert had been sent, but so far we have not been able to discover even the name of any expert employed to go there, nor have our London agents ever given us the slightest information as to who composed the syndicate, or anything about it. During all this time expenses have been going on, and we had to keep our own engineer at the mine for three months longer than we otherwise should have done, in order to have him on the spot till the expert arrived. But we have at last been obliged to allow him to go away, and the mine remains exactly where it was, when the negotiations with the syndicate were begun. I will now for your information read the communications in the subject which we have received from our agents in London, Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co. On the 2nd December, they said "If report is good there will be no difficulty in floating a company." On the 9th December, "Expect to have a report early next year, say February." 16th December, "Arrangements with expert not yet definitely fixed." 27th February, "Simply waiting expert's report which is already named to you we expect to receive next month." On receipt of this letter, knowing from our own enquiries that nothing was being done in the Straits we wired as follows on the 2nd March, "Must have some thing definite without further delay." They replied on the 6th March "Expect every moment to hear." On the 30th March we wired again—"What is the reason report not yet to hand?" and they replied on the 3rd April "Have telegraphed last Saturday week, no reply yet." On the 27th April they wired again "Expert refuses report, do not know the reason." We wired on the 5th May "What are you doing about report?" and on the 10th they replied "Syndicate have decided decline further action." Now, gentlemen, this is a brief summary of the steps that we have taken, and of the information sent us from London as to the action of the syndicate. The following is the very latest which we have received from our agents, Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.:

"We are still without the report and cannot understand why we have not heard from the mine. We are daily expecting to have some news, which we will at once communicate to you."

Dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
T. A. Gibb & Co.

Now, of course, this is all very mysterious and remarkable to us, to receive a letter like that stating that they expected every day to hear from the mine, when as far as we can ascertain the syndicate did not engage or send a man to the mine at all. And as it stands, therefore, we can only give you this very plain, very brief, but at the same time very unsatisfactory statement of what has taken place. It is due to us to make this statement as it might be said that we ought to have done better than we have done, but we thought that we had placed the matter in very capable hands. Our agents have now had it in their power to report, with the result which you have already heard. From the notices which we see in the daily papers it is evident that the Tin Ring has collapsed, the price of tin having gone down from £163 to £91 in one jump. The inference is that this has been the cause of the declining on the part of the London syndicate to take further action, though it is no excuse for their breach of faith toward us. However, it is useless to refer to this further now, but what I wish to call your attention to is the last quotation for tin we have viz. £91 per ton. What the further movements may be we cannot say; but it is not likely to go much lower, and it may possibly go back to some extent.

At the time when the syndicate commenced negotiations with us the market had risen in price enormously. For many years previous to that the price had never touched £90 a ton, so that £91 is really a very high, solid price. For the years during which we have had a knowledge of the tin business the price has been generally from £75 to £85; £91 is a price at which the mines in Cornwall can be worked at a very handsome profit indeed. They are very deep mines and it is expensive to work and prepare the ore for smelting, so that our mine which is not deep could be made to pay, if those in Cornwall can be worked with profit. Besides, the freight from Penang to London is less than that from Cornwall to London, so that after all our property with the market at £91 is really just as valuable as it was before this recent speculation arose. I may tell you that we have lost no time in taking steps, since the receipt of the last letter, to place the interests of the Company in other hands in London, but I do not think that it is at present desirable to state publicly before the shareholders the exact nature of these steps, or the quarters to which they are directed. But we know that if prices remain as they are there is no reason whatever why the property cannot yet be disposed of satisfactorily, but that must be a matter of patient waiting for the present. I may before concluding, and for the satisfaction of the shareholders, mention just one other matter that will interest them. I have reason to know that the Resident in the State of Perak has recently visited the site of the mine; he has already taken a very great interest in it, although he had not been there for some years before. I am not in a position to submit to you the exact terms of the opinion which he has expressed about our mine, but I may say that it will soon be published in the State papers that come out at Singapore under the auspices of the Government, and that it is very favourable to us. I may say that when this State report reaches home, it may, taken in connection with other matters, be found of very considerable assistance to us in putting our property in a more favorable position. That is all I have to say, gentlemen, but if there are any points up which you would desire any further information I will be happy to answer you.

There being no questions the first resolution that the company be, and it is hereby, put into liquidation was duly seconded and carried, as stated in our summary in yesterday's issue.

The Chairman said—With regard to the second resolution, the names of the shareholders in this resolution are simply the names of those who are on the Board. We had thought at one time to get some of the shareholders outside

the Board to take part in the work of liquidation. But it is a very hard and thankless task, and we did not find anyone who was willing to undertake the work, so we therefore propose to carry it out ourselves.

The resolution which has already been given having been unanimously passed.

Mr. Wheeler proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and this having been accorded by acclamation, the meeting adjourned.—N. C. Daily News.

### SILK EXPORT TO AMERICA.

One of the most notable facts relating to the East-West export trade is the rapid growth in the United States of the silk manufacture, which promises in a few years to rival those of France and Italy.

The rise and progress of the American silk industry is recent, and is the result of the high import duties charged on all foreign manufactures, and, conversely, the low duties levied on all raw products intended for the American work-shops. By means of this artificial aid large factories have been founded, foreign artisans have been engaged at high wages, and by dint of patriotic zeal of design founded by rich and patriotic citizens in so many cities of the republic, good chemical methods have been invented, and intelligent workers, mostly women, educated, so that America is now able to produce plain and figured silks, brocades, and furniture stuffs, which although dear are of the finest design, tint, and quality, and, as the methods of manufacture are, so far, more genuine than those of Lyons, the fabrics now produced in the United States surpass all foreign tissues in durability.

As we will show, the figures of the export convey a lesson to the rulers of China; which they will do well to consider in connection with the export of silk to the United States. The export of silk to the United States from Shanghai, the principal silk market of China, in 1878-79, was 3,456 bales; in 1880-81, 5,526 bales; in 1881-82, 7,583 bales; the gradual falling off has been caused partly by the inferiority of the silk, and, to a great extent, that the American market requires, preferentially, prepared silk of quality equal to the produce of the Italian and French silviculture.

A few years ago Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Russell & Co., and Iveson & Co., invested large sums of money in erecting factories on the large Italian and French models, and at great expense engaged foreign superintendents and workmen, male and female, to teach the Chinese women the ways of spinning and preparing silk for export. At first the new industry proved successful. The Chinese work-women were apt pupils, cocoons were supplied in abundance, and the silkworm silk prepared in Shanghai sold freely in Europe at very high and profitable prices. The industry was likely to expand in consequence, with great benefit to the Chinese producers of cocoons, who now found a new and large market, and at the same time employment at high wages was given to large numbers of women and children. But, on seeing these evidences of prosperity, the Chinese officials at once taxed the cocoons to such an extent that the industry was prevented. We believe that had the silkworms been worked in Shanghai, and that its operations are much circumscribed. If the Chinese officials had been reasonable there might now be twelve factories instead of three, as the United States would absorb all the prepared silk that could have been supplied. As far as Shanghai is concerned the new industry has been destroyed, to the great loss of the government, and the people also.

In Canton the authorities are not more wisely, and silkworm silk is now made in considerable quantity. All that is produced meets with ready sale in the United States, and the export of silk of all kinds, raw and figured, to America has, so far, this season reached 5,087 bales.

Japan has been more generous and prudent. More than fifteen years ago the Japanese Government set up foreign machinery and engaged foreign instructors, so that now there are many thriving mills in the Empire, a large number of artisans skilled in all the processes, and an unflinching and profitable demand for all the hanks the mills can make. The new industry has, in truth, become exceedingly valuable to Japan, and signs are given that there will also soon arise in the Empire many mills and silk rearing silkworms for export. The silks of Kio and Japanese were, always beautiful, but of late silk stuffs have been made that are long to be exported in large quantities to Europe to clothe the beauties of London, Paris, and the other great capitals of the continent.

The growth of the American demand for Japanese silk is very remarkable. In the year 1863, 88 bales were exported to the United States. In 1877, 800 bales; in 1878, 1,000 bales; in 1880, 1,433 bales; in 1881, 1,702 bales; in 1882-83 up to 7th April 1883, 16,801 bales. The silk growers of China, as compared with those of Japan, are under crushing disadvantages. In Japan there is an export duty, but no other taxation. In China the silk grower has to pay heavy local taxes, all sorts of arbitrary and oppressive *likin* levies and barrier tolls, and, finally, an export duty. As the new breeds of silk worms in France and Italy remain healthy, grow in grain hybridized with Japanese eggs, and give proof of vitality and fertility, the competition will be very hard for China to the authorities will do well if they lighten the burden of the grower, and by moderation enable the foreign methods to be applied to cocoons, otherwise the silk trade, whose value is very great, will dwindle away as the Chinese tea trade is now doing.—Chinese Times.

### NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The marriage of the Emperor of China will cost the country 714,000,000.

No Mixed Court was held on the 14th May because the Magistrate, Mr. Tai, was away paying the Tao's a congratulatory visit; that day being the Tao's birthday.

The second daughter of the Marquis Tseng was married on the 6th May to the son of the ex-Viceroy of Hebei and Hunan (Hukwang). All the Cabinet Ministers and also the foreign Envoys at Peking paid congratulatory visits.

Another mad dog has appeared, this time inside the Great South Gate of Shanghai City. The animal, which appears to have gone mad very suddenly, bit a Chinese woman severely. It was killed by the people by blows of sticks.

Excessive rain is reported from Ichang, and the country people are longing for fine weather to get in their barley. The shops are not doing much business this year except those that deal in foreign and Canton sundries and sea-weed, of which four large houses started this year. Rice is very dear in the city.

About the 10th April, owing to the very heavy rains at Chao-chow-fu, in the Canton province (about 40 miles from Swatow), the Han River overflowed its banks and the dykes, protecting the country from a serious inundation were for a short time in great danger. The Great West-dyke at Hanyang Hen had to bear the brunt, but fortunately owing to the extra care which General Fung, who is a native of this part, had bestowed last year on strengthening this work, it stood out well and the waters soon subsided.

The spring rains in Hupeh Province were excessively heavy this year. The Yangtze was rising at the rate of 6 inches in 24 hours, and many of the low lands were already flooded. On 6th of May the mandarins set up an altar and prayed for fine weather, at the same time prohibiting the slaughter of animals for food, in the

hope of moving Heaven in the people's favour. The prayer was heard, and on 10th May the weather began to clear. In the evening it looked doubtful again, but that night the rain ceased for good and the stars shone out lustreously. The people are congratulating each other and thanking Heaven.

In a clump of ancient trees by a village near Canton, near an old temple, there are some round stones on which the country people love to sit and chat in spring season. The other day one of them noticed a round hole in one of these stones, and on peeping in was astonished to find, himself looking into a complete world, for there were roads and rivers, trees and houses, with people walking about, all inside the stone. The hole was no bigger than the rim of a tea-cup, and there was no doubt that it only went a few inches into the stone. When the news got about, people came flocking to see the wonder, and the more superstitious are now praying and burning incense before this marvellous stone. If this be true, then the wonderful stone in the Liao Chai Chih Yi has found a counterpart.

### MOTHER SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, FOR CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISH LIVER, &c.

Unlike many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you feel better. Their operation is gentle, but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, &c.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition.

The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—constipation and sluggish liver.

These Pills prevent fevers and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly, without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue, with a brackish taste, is caused by foul matter in the stomach.

A few doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring back the system.

Often times disease, or partially decayed food, causes sickness, nausea, and diarrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS prevent ill-effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills, being Sugar-coated, are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to most pills is obviated.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

PROPRIETORS: A. J. WHITE, LIMITED, LONDON, ENG.

### To-day's Advertisements.

"GELLATLY'S" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship

"GHAZEE," Johnson, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 23rd inst. This Steamer has superior Passenger accommodation. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 18th May, 1888. [513]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "GHAZEE," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 20th instant, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1888. [513]

### To-day's Advertisements.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA. THE Company's Steamship "WINGSANG," Captain St. Croix, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at 3 P.M. This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1888. [524]

SPECIAL NOTICE. SUBSCRIBERS who wish the Mail Edition of THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH posted to their friends in Europe, America, the Australian Colonies, &c., can have their copies sent direct from this Office without extra charge (excepting postage) by sending address. The Mail Supplement of The Hongkong Telegraph is supplied to Subscribers gratis. Hongkong, 19th August, 1885. [524]

### Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF STEAM LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1888, at 2.30 P.M.,

At the late STEAM LAUNDRY WORKS, Bowington.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN) 1. PATENT MOUNTAIN WASHING MACHINE.

2. PATENT ROTARY STEAM WASHING MACHINE.

3. PATENT 10" DECONDUN IRONING MACHINE.

4. PATENT 54" DECONDUN IRONING MACHINE.

5. PATENT MANGLE.

6. STARCHING MACHINE.

7. SQUEEZING MACHINE.

8. BLUE RINSER and 2 IRONING STOVES.

9. CORNISH BOMBER.

10. DOUBLE CYLINDER HORIZONTAL ENGINE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 18th May, 1888. [515]

To be Let. ROOMS in "COLLIER CHAMBERS," GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [17]

MACAO. TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praya Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

Apply to A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [368]

TO LET. A COMMODIOUS SUIT OF OFFICES in the ICE HOUSE BUILDINGS.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central, Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888. [332]

TO BE LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath-Rooms, and convenient Out Offices.

A New Story has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to Mr. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [131]

NOW READY. PRICE FIFTY CENTS. THE LAW OF STORM in the EASTERN SEAS, by W. DOBERCK, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MAY BE PROCURED AT Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong, Lane, Crawford & Co., G. Falconer & Co., C. J. Gaupp & Co., F. Blackhead & Co., Heurmann, Herbst & Co., More & Selmund, MacEwen, Frickel & Co., Mr. W. Brewer, The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office, Messrs. Quetch & Co., Swatow, Mr. N. Malle, Amoy, Messrs. Hedge & Co., Foochow, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama, Hongkong, 20th September, 1884.

### Masonic. VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMAN'S HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888. [523]

### Insurances.

NOTICE. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies. WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [150]

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO \$333,333.33. RESERVE FUND \$249,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOO SING, Esq., LO YUEN MOON, Esq., LOU TSO SHUN, Esq., MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the world. HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [187]

### Intimations.

NOTICE. I. DISSE, Dr., Med., 11, Queen's Road Central.

CONSULTATIONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, from 8.30 to 10 A.M. and from 2 to 4 P.M. Hongkong, 9th May, 1888. [495]

NOTICE. TENDERS will be received to May 30th, 1888, by the Undersigned for the STOCK-IN-TRADE of F. C. BROWN & Co., Drapers and General Storekeepers—Amoy.

THOMAS CHARLOTTE NICHOLLS, Administrator, Amoy, 4th May, 1888. [480]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging Bombay Cotton and Cotton Yarn, at the Kowloon Wharves will have free storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary, Hongkong, 7th November, 1887. [132]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.

By Order, ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary, Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [448]

FOR SALE. GERMAN BEER. BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE," KIEL. \$7.25 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts. 9000 Pints. EDUARD SCHELLHASS & CO., Sole Agents, Hongkong and China. [463]

NOW READY. [PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1888.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS. Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents—

HONGKONG.—Messrs. W. Brewer, Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co., Messrs. Heurmann, Herbst & Co., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. MacEwen, Frickel & Co., Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co., CANTON.—Messrs. M. F. de Silva, SWATOW.—Messrs. Quetch & Co., AMOY.—Messrs. N. Malle, FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Hedge & Co., SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, and North, BERN PORTS.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, YOKOHAMA.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, SAIGON.—Messrs. Mon. Liming, SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Sayle & Co., Limited, PENANG.—Messrs. Amidee Prince & Co., LONDON.—Messrs. The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH Office, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 1st January, 1888.







# The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 1935

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1. THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
  2. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
  3. DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
  4. INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
  5. EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
  6. CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
  7. WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.
- FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £4,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.  
Registered Office, 40, THE ADAM STREET, LONDON.  
BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Issues Letters of Credit, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
" 6 " 4 " "  
" 3 " 3 " "  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.  
E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND 3,000,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—  
CHAIRMAN—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.  
W. G. BRIDGES, Esq.  
H. J. DUFFY, Esq.  
B. LAYTON, Esq.  
Hon. A. P. McEwen.  
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
J. POENCKNER, Esq.  
N. A. SIKES, Esq.  
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.  
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1887.

## Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
N O T I C E.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC."  
The above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1888.

## Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.  
No. 210.

THERE is a VACANCY in the SANITARY DEPARTMENT for an INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES. The Emoluments of the Office are—

Salary, \$60 A MONTH, rising, by annual increments of \$48 to \$80, a month.  
House rent, \$15 a month.  
Chair allowance, \$12 a month in summer.  
Uniform.

For further particulars apply at the Sanitary Board Room, Government Offices.  
Applications with copies of Certificates to be sent to the COLONIAL SECRETARY before NOON, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART,  
Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888.

NOTICE.  
PUNJOM & SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undermentioned Fully Paid up Share Certificates were destroyed by Fire at Foochow on the 5th January, 1888.

Script	75/78, 40 Shares	Hon. C. P. Chater, 12757-2796.
" 1263, 50 "	"	Jeromey Moguel dos Re-vidios, 25776-25800 (25), 26281-26295 (15), 28191-28195 (5), 35129-35133 (5).
" 1265, 30 "	"	Rutledge Curjelice Vanin, 28971-29000.
" 1267, 15 "	"	Demetrio d'Araujo e Silva, 25526-25540.
" 1482, 50 "	"	Francis Henry Cave-Thomas, 25651-25675 (25), 19251-19275 (25).
" 1626, 11 "	"	Alexander William Vans Gibb, 32265-32274.

195 Shares.  
And should the same not be produced before the 22nd June, 1888, Duplicate Certificates will be issued in name of the above parties, and no transaction taking place under the aforesaid Original Certificates will be recognized by this Company.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888.

THE PUNJOM & SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th May, 1888, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1887.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 10th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th May, 1888.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at Noon, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London via Marseilles.

This improved service will abolish all Transshipments, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved second saloon accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM, having received by the steamer Changsha a supply of MILK Cows from Newcastle Public with PURE COWS MILK (guaranteed) at 6 cents per ordinary pint (reputed), deliverable to order, anywhere within the Colony, between 6 A.M. and 10 P.M.

Orders sent direct to WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM, or to the care of Mr. V. DANENBERG at H.M. Naval Yard, will be promptly attended to.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1888.

## Intimations.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,  
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

### NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.  
Drab Felt Hats.  
Black, Brown Drab and Grey  
Hard Felt Hats.  
Tweed and other Soft Felt.  
Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.  
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.  
Silk Umbrellas from \$3 each, over 100 to choose from.  
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.  
Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.  
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.

ROBT. LANG & CO.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### NEW GOODS.

FLEUSS' PATENT HAND ICE MAKING MACHINE.  
AMERICAN ICE CREAM FREEZERS.  
HINKS' DUPLEX CHANDELIER LAMPS.  
BELGIC 60 CANDELL POWER HANGING LAMPS.  
COFFEE MACHINES.  
GARDEN SYRINGES.  
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.  
L. MON QUEZERS.  
RUBBER SEA BOOTS.  
SMITH'S GLASGOW TOBACCOS.  
COFFEE ROASTERS.  
COCKROACH TRAPS.  
VEGETABLE STRAINERS.  
RAIN COATS.  
DESSERT SET.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1888.

### W. BREWER

STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1888.  
Charles's Life in Corea.  
Victoria Cross Heroes from the Crimea to Zululand.  
Electricity and Magnetism, by Thompson.  
Commander Martin's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.  
Froude's English in West Indies.  
Gray's Structural Botany.  
Wood's Nat. History Library, ed. 3 vols.  
Pole on Whist. Cavendish on Whist.  
Beeton's Dictionary Geography History and Biography.  
Chambers's Encyclopedia.  
The New Universal Language "Volapuk" by Von Aalst of I. M. Customs Service.  
A very fine Piano by Kirkman, trichord throughout, iron frame, and guaranteed first class instrument.  
Cheap Pianos that have been on hire for few months. Good as new.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!  
HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE.  
TRANSPOSING SCREW TUNED PIANOS.

WITH Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments, being specially built for damp and hot climates by the celebrated works

WILLIAM SCHÖNLEIN,  
"BERLIN."

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,  
Sole Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1888.

### ROSE & CO.

#### HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

MATERIALS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES,

IN NEW DESIGNS.

Also,

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,

THE "SAILOR HAT" FOR LADIES, IN ALL KINDS OF STRAW & COLOUR.

ROSE & CO.

7 & 19, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1888.

### KELLY & WALSH, LD.

#### HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS

INCLUDING A MAGNIFICENT FULL SIZE CONCERT GRAND—in Solid Mahogany, with all the latest improvements, the chief features of which are the Patent Perfect Check, Repeater Action, Softenings Sounding Board, Sympathetic bridges of reverberation, triple scales, tone-sustaining pedal, and the new Patent Tuning Apparatus.

To meet the demand for a really good instrument at a reasonable cost, Messrs. BRINSMEAD have specially constructed, to our Order, an Upright Trichord Mahogany Piano, warranted to stand the climate, with which we give a written guarantee. The price for Cash is \$350, or on the Two Years Hire and Purchase System \$5.50 per month.

PIANOS ON HIRE.

TWO OF BRINSMEAD'S SEMI-GRANDS AND TWO UPRIGHT PIANOS ARE AVAILABLE FOR HIRE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1888.

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

FOR MANILA, via AMOY.  
THE Spanish Steamer  
"DON JUAN."  
Captain Marquez, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th inst. at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BRANDÃO & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th May, 1888.

STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY, connecting at COLOMBO with the Company's Steamer "COROMANDEL" for LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"DECCAN"  
will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at NOON.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA).  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"HOKKARA"  
will leave for the above places about the 29th May.  
E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"KASHGAR"  
will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at DAYLIGHT.  
E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 19th May, 1888.

STEAM-FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALT, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, AND LONDON;  
ALSO,  
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"VERONA," Captain M. de Horne, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from Hongkong direct, via SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 9th June, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, via the Overland Railways, to Havina, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco.....\$200.00  
To San Francisco and return.....350.00  
available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool.....325.00  
To London.....330.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 104, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 19th May, 1888.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1888.

## Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship  
"GAELIC"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco.....\$200.00  
To San Francisco and return.....350.00  
available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool.....325.00  
To London.....330.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 104, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 10th May, 1888.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1888.

CANADIAN-PACIFIC LINE.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"PORT ADELAIDE,"  
2,751 Tons Register, West, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on FRIDAY, the 1st June, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHIA" on the 21st June and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 12th July.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To Vancouver and Victoria.....(Mex.)\$160.00  
To San Francisco.....175.00  
To all Common Points in Canada.....200.00  
and the United States.....

To Liverpool.....300.00  
To London.....305.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st May.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1888.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain H. Supper, with MAILS PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 5th June, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENTS' Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th May, 1888.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1888.